

## OCCURRENCE OF *CYDIA COROLLANA* (HÜBNER) (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE) IN KENT

P.J. JEWESS

*Boyces Cottage, Newington, Sittingbourne, Kent ME9 7JF,*  
and K.R. TUCK

*British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD.*

Burnt Oak Wood, near Orlestone, Kent, has been acquired recently by the Kent Trust for Nature Conservation. It is being managed to conserve wildlife by opening up its glades and rides in order to encourage ground flora. One consequence of this is a proliferation of young aspen seedlings and suckers — the hostplant of *Cydia corollana* (Hübner) — and it is to be hoped that eventually a habitat will be formed similar to that which used to exist in nearby Longrope Wood, now largely destroyed by the activities of the Forestry Commission.

On 26.v.82 my wife and I accompanied Mr Mike Enfield to record nocturnal insects from Burnt Oak Wood. We ran mercury vapour lights and actinic light traps in the woodland rides near the pond at one end of the reserve. The weather was thundery and unfortunately it began to rain, but nevertheless a good total of Lepidoptera species was recorded.

One of the specimens I collected was a small dark tortricid that seemed to be a *Cydia* species. It came to mercury vapour light between 21.30 and 22.00 hours but would not settle and was difficult to catch. It is sad to relate that it was not until January 1987 that I examined it and attempted to identify it. Reference to the figures in Bradley (1959) and Bradley, Tremewan & Smith (1979) indicated that the wing pattern and male genitalia most closely corresponded to *C. corollana*.

According to Bradley *et al.* (1979), the only confirmed record of this species in Britain is of one specimen captured by Bouchard in July, about 1850, at Whittlesey Mere, Cambridgeshire. As Kent is such a well collected county, and as this species has not been taken for such a long period, I began to doubt my identification of my specimen. I therefore sent it to the British Museum (Natural History), where Mr Tuck kindly confirmed that it was indeed *corollana*. (P.J.J.).

Mr Jewess's specimen, a male, matches Bouchard's specimen very well and also agrees with several examples of *corollana* from France and East Germany in the BMNH collection.

The life-history of *corollana* is given by Bradley *et al.* (1979). The male and female genitalia are illustrated by Kuznetsov (1978), who places *corollana* between *Cydia conicolana* (Heylaerts) and *C. cosmophorana* (Treitschke). However, the hostplants of both of these other species are conifers. (K.R.T.).

### REFERENCES

- Bradley, J.D. 1959. An illustrated list of the British Tortricidae. Part II: Olethreutinae. *Entomologist's Gaz.* **10**: 59–80.
- Bradley, J.D., Tremewan, W.G. & Smith, A. 1979. *British tortricoid moths. Tortricidae: Olethreutinae*. pp.i–viii, 1–336. London: Ray Society.
- Kuznetsov, V.I. 1978. In *Key to insects in the European part of the USSR*. ed. G.S. Medvedev, Volume 4, Lepidoptera part I, 21. Tortricidae. *Opred. Faune SSSR* **117**: 193–710. [In Russian].

[Editorial note: this specimen, exhibited at the Annual Exhibition on 24.x.87, was photographed and will appear on Plate II, Fig. 3, to appear in a future issue of the Journal.]